

# LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XIX.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT  
TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR.....\$6.00

SIX MONTHS.....\$3.00

ONE MONTH.....\$1.00

**LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.**

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State. Will our friends act, or procure the services of some efficient person in our behalf? We will do all we can for the circulation of the *Democrat* may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

**WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE THE Hon. NAT. WOLFE AS A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THIS DISTRICT AT THE ENSUING AUGUST ELECTION.**

**Peace Meeting.**

We have no objections to peace meetings or any other sort of meeting. We hold that free discussion before our people never did harm and never will. If any one wants peace unconditionally, let him hold forth, we say. The discussion is the shortest way to settle the matter satisfactorily.

But it takes two parties to make peace, whether one can make war, and we should like to have a peace party down South. If some missionaries would sit there in behalf of peace, we should be glad to meet them half way. They would have war, and don't seem to be tired of it at all. They wanted to be let alone, but they would not let Fort Sumpter alone, and unless they get the worst of the fighting, more than they have done lately, they will not lose a taste for war soon, and how are we to peace?

The more we say peace, the more ready they insist on their issue. If we show an anxiety to quit, they will have no motive to give up their issue.

The shortest road to peace and Union is to let it be understood and believed that we will fight till the day of judgment unless the Union is restored.

Who is to make peace? The Administration has no power to do it. Its acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy would not bind the States. Indeed, it would let loose every State in the Union; for it would be a virtual surrender of the Government. If the seceded States are not bound by the Constitution as the supreme law, would the other states be bound any longer? It seems to us that a formal release of the eleven states would release the others from all obligations to the Government. Men who throw away the Constitution can't hold power under it.

But, moreover, what is the Southern Confederacy? Where is the boundary line? If the Union is dissolved, we shall only obligations to either half. Will they let the States decide which way they will go? If Kentucky has her choice, will not Indiana, Illinois and others claim the same right?

We say this much because an unconditional peace meeting means, legally, a surrender to those who hold their arms on the other side.

We are for peace, as much as any one can be, but we want some rational way to get it. We deny that the Federal Government has any power to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, or to agree to anything but an acceptance of the Constitution in every State. Congress has no power to accept any other terms. Such an act would bind nobody. Every State might at once claim a release from obligations to the Constitution, and step for itself. If the Southern States could do it by the consent of the Administration.

Who, then, is to make this peace? and how is it to be made without anarchy and confusion worse confound'?

The rebels can get along; for they made a provisional Government without any authority from their subjects. Then they made a Constitution, to which no one was assumed rather than granted; and they have been plowing along without any regard to their own Constitution. They can make any trash they please, and then decide if they don't like it. Our Government has, perhaps, learned enough lawlessness to attempt the same thing; but some people will despair to a fault.

We want a practical road to peace. Let our Government strip the South of every reason for rebellion. Then offer them a national convention, to which no one was assumed rather than granted; and the stipulation that when the offer is accepted the war shall cease; with the understanding that their State rights shall never be less than they were under the Constitution.

We believe that if this cause had been pursued at the start, opportunities for peace would have occurred long since. Without something of the kind, we see no end to the war. Moral chancery for peace will not bring it off. If we had any response to proposition for peace in the South, the question would be different; but the men at Richmond will not listen to peace. They don't feel the calamities of war. They have power and pelf, and they expect by success to win fortune and fame, now and here after, and to lose all if they don't gain their end. They suppress all aspirations for peace and Union.

The people South are tickled to their desperation by the conduct of the Government at Washington. The last strips them of life, liberty and property. It hangs and impairs men and women, and beggars children. It sends slaves to keep them in subjection. Of course, whether victories or defeats, they get on. If peace is ever to come, all this must be changed, and a change is the first step to it. If Union is ever to come, this is the first step; yet when we demand that Congress shall force this change, the pensioned hangers-on of party quack out treason. It is, in our judgment, the only road to Union, and if it be trodden, make the most of it.

**Two men were arrested in Madison, Wednesday evening, charged with highway robbery.** It appears that on Tuesday last, as Mr. Ball was riding along in the neighborhood of Newcastle, Kentucky, one of the men referred to stepped out into the road, and took hold of the horse's bridle, whilst the other presented a pistol to Mr. Ball, and demanded that he should deliver his money and valuable. Seeing that resistance was useless, Mr. Ball dismounted to comply. He was then relieved of his money and watch, and permitted to go to the shoulder.

Mrs. Maria Humphrey, aged forty-five years, wife of James Humphrey, who lives on St. Clair street near West Street, Indianapolis, was found Wednesday morning, by two of her neighbors, hanging by the neck in a stable near the family residence. A bride had been used by her as a slip noose. When taken down the body was still warm but life was extinct. She was subject to aberrations of the mind, and there is but little doubt that she was laboring under a fit of insanity at the time the suicide was committed.

**CAMP SPEED FAY.**—This is the appropriate designation which has been bestowed upon the rendezvous of the twenty thousand Kentucky volunteers near Hickman bridge, on the Kentucky river. The location is said to be delightful, and in a short time everything will be in readiness for the reception of troops as fast as they come; indeed, the arrangements have progressed so that the various commands already concentrating there will be amply cared for.

**Deceit from all parts of the rebel lines state the garrison of Vicksburg at from 20,000 to 25,000 strong, that the trenches and fortifications are not relieved day or night, and that they are now living on quarter rations of cornbread and boiled fresh beef." Their reserve is only one brigade and a half. While on the hunt Lieut. Col. J. issued an order to his men to press into service for one day all male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five for the purpose of making a thorough drive through the region infested by the guerrillas. In a short time he had a force of 500 mounted Kentuckians, with whom he scoured the country. Col. J. says his "boys" have learned all the roads and by-paths, and know also, just where to obtain good guides, in that section, so that hereafter these irresponsible gangs of rebel emissaries will stand a silent wall to the safety of the Potowmacke.**

We are not a little surprised to see this from a man who claims to be the leader of the Democratic party in Kentucky! If not more. We hardly expected to see even an unpledged Democrat actually "spread himself" in favor of extravagance of dress, and laboring to secure the more extended use of that horrid institution, "the stud, stately, three-story and stile bonnet," in place of that plain, simple, cheap and more domestic "little, saucy, gipsy hat." But we hope for him yet. When he has been longer in the Democratic fold, he may learn to do better.

**About four thousand rebel prisoners have arrived at Indianapolis, one half of whom will be sent to Fort Delaware, as soon as the rolls are prepared. Many of them desire to take the oath and remain in the North. They are very tired of the war.**

## Commercial Policy of England.

It may be remembered by most of our readers that the English statesmen have always been opposed to the projected Saner canal. In this the intense selfishness of the British is made apparent. The work once completed would shorten the passage to India, and command the commerce of the East—would make the Mediterranean again the central sea of the earth, restore Venice and the Italian cities, revive the commercial importance of the Danube, and bring the trade of the Orient direct to the most interior cities of Germany, as of old.

England, however, is opposed to all this, which benefits the world, it is true; but which will more immediately elevate the commercial importance of the nations of the Mediterranean, and particularly of France, which assumes to make that a French Lake, and which will open a direct road by which an invading army can reach India in thirty days. To defeat the scheme, England (so the French do not bestate to charge) has persuaded the Turkish Cabinet, in the absence of the half-imbecile Sultan, to issue an order forbidding the further progress of the canal, except upon condition that the Great Powers shall guarantee the freedom and neutrality of the canal in peace and war; that forced labor shall not be employed, and that the concession of lands for settlement by Europeans along the borders of the canal shall be rescinded.

The Sultan is graciously to refund out of his Treasury any moneys that the Suu Company may have expended, should they feel compelled to refuse these terms and relinquish the grant. The offer, considering the bankruptcy of the government, is an evidence that some persons are involved in the transaction. The transition from slavery to freedom to them seemed but the change of masters; and the only difference which they saw was, that their new master was more easily imposed upon.

Supervisors also implied the idea that the United States Government owed the negroes a subsistence, and claimed the rations of these people as a right. Gen. Sixton has encouraged the negroes to make their appearance in the streets, run riot, and have down all unnecessary issues.

As long as destitute negroes continue to come to our lines there must be provisions made for their subsistence until able to take care of themselves. The negroes are not to be sent back to Africa.

The action of General Mitchell, last winter,

in suspending the plantations of the island of the Comoros, has incurred upon the Government the charge of being a slaveholder.

This question of rations has been a vexatious one to the English statesmen.

Gen. Stevens said at first conducted so loosely as to be subject to great abuse.

In addition to the evil of expense, it has fostered the idea, very generally entertained by the negroes, that they are to be fed at the expense of the white population.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

OFFICE

South side Green Street, two doors below the Customhouse.

W. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

## CITY NEWS.

Colonel Marc Mundy, Commandant of this Post, has rooms at the Louisville Hotel, where strangers going South, arriving after office hours, and entitled to passes, may obtain them at seven o'clock A. M., in time to take the morning trains. No passes, however, will be given by the Commandant of the Post at his hotel to others than those arriving after office hours.

**POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Friday, June 5.** The Court met as usual this morning, with his Honor W. W. Johnston presiding. The first case presented was—

Martha Magill, for drunkenness and being disorderly in her conduct. Martha is good-looking, but will use tangle-foot too freely, and when she does, she is vulgar and low in her demeanor. She was sent up for sixty days in default of \$100 bail. She has spent at least one-third of her time in the workshop.

Mary Buckley was drunk as usual, but claimed that it was the same old drunk, but not giving a good account of herself, she was sent up to her old home for sixty days, in default of \$100 bail.

Malissa Selby was back again this morning. She stated that she went out to get a dram, and the barkeeper mixed her drink, and she could not stand it. The policemen all think that when she sings a song or dances on the street that she is drunk, but it is not so, for she had allowed herself to only thirteen drunks per day and night. She went out to her domicil for sixty days, in default of \$100 bail.

Crawford Binney, an old soldier, was drunk and breaking in the doors of the citizens up town. He said they had no business to lock the front door on him; \$500 for twelve months; went to workshop.

A negro girl belonging to Col. English stole about \$40 from the man who hired her. The owner took charge of her.

A peace officer by W. H. Cray vs. W. K. Jones, which was continued. Several more assent warrants were tried of great importance.

James Hickey was found drunk on Market street. As this was the first time, he was let off.

We noticed on the streets a man, his wife and sister-in-law, with two children, altogether, presenting a pitiable appearance. The man stated that he was from Taylor county, had walked most of the distance to this city, and was compelled to leave home on account of the rascally treatment he had received from guerrillas; and that his doublets would have killed him on account of his Union sentiments were it not for the fact that he had but one half his left leg; his right foot was cut off, his right hand had been cut in two, injuries he had received in the Mexican war while a common soldier fighting the battles of one common country. This unfortunate looking little group were wandering about the streets—lost as it were—not knowing where to sleep at night, or where to obtain a meal's victuals. This is another life-like portrait of the fruits of secession.

**HORTICULTURAL**—We hope our lady friends and the friends of the ladies will remember that the exhibition of the Horticultural Society promises to be something fine this morning. You will be fully compensated for your trouble if you step in and examine the luxuriant appearance of the tables richly freighted with samples of all the delicacies of the season. Go, and you will say you enjoyed your visit very much indeed, provided, you have a few strawberries, cherries, &c., and show us the pretty girl that does at love them.

**A NEW MILITARY PRISON**—The steamer J. B. Ford, was recently purchased by the government, is now being fitted up as a floating military prison, for the reception of those arrested for openly expressing sympathy with the rebellion or in any other way aiding the cause of secession. The prison will be completed in a few days, and will be prepared for the reception of female as well as masculine traitors—the upper rooms being devoted to the ladies and the lower ones to the men.

We learn that there are at present in the city quite a number of the widows whose husbands have fought, bled and died for our country's cause, leaving their loved ones in destitute circumstances. Cannot something be done by the authorities by which the wants of these poor widows may be speedily alleviated—homes provided for them, employment given them? Something can be done for them if the right measures be taken.

There is a very common nuisance committed in our theaters every night. It is that of persons disturbing the audience by getting up and running out as soon as the curtain drops. This is mostly unnecessary, and should be avoided as much as possible.

**THE TABLEAUX**—Such has been the desire of the public to have a repetition of the tableau, given a few nights since, that it has been determined to accede to the wish, and the repetition will take place some evening next week.

**Gov. Robinson and W. K. Thomas** each offer a reward of \$300 for the apprehension and delivery of Chas. Rogers and John W. Buckman, the two thieves who broke jail in this city several days ago and escaped.

**Capt. Tidings**, of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky regiment, arrived here with his company last Sunday evening. The object of his visit, we learn, to obtain recruits and horses for the regiment.

Wm. Gray, who was arrested sometime ago and released by the military authorities upon taking the oath and giving bond, was arrested yesterday and incarcerated in the military prison.

**POOLS**—We are requested to announce to the sporting fraternity that Messrs. Faris and Allfriend will sell pools for the races at Woodlawn every morning and evening at the Gulf House; also, daily upon the course.

**RELIGIOUS NOTICE**—Rev. Mr. B. Parsons, of Illinois, will preach at the Walnut street Methodist Church on Sunday, both in the morning and the evening.

The train on the Jeffersonville Railroad was detained yesterday an hour and a half on account of hauling some troops.

Eight hundred soldiers who have been exchanged were sent to their regiments in Gen. Rosecrans's army yesterday.

There is a big lot of exchanged Federal soldiers at barracks No. 1, awaiting transportation to their regiments.

We are indebted to Messrs. Ehrick & Palmer for Cincinnati papers in advance of the mail.

See notice of tobacco twisters in our advertising columns this morning.

"E. L. E." has our thanks for favors. Go on with your good work.

No prisoners were brought up on the Nashville train last evening.

For list of letters see fourth page.

The following real estate transfers were made in the city of Louisville, and county of Jefferson, from the 2d to the 5th inst:

Samuel Churchill's executors to Jas. Conroy, lot No 7 in block 11, 100 feet square, \$200; additional land fronting on Churchill street.

John S. Murphy, lot No 41, block No 1, same as above, between Churchill and Oldham streets, \$300 00.

Sam to Gerhard Schenck, lot front on Seventh Street, between Shelby and Campbell streets, \$150 00.

Sam to Gerhard Schenck, lot front on Second Street, between Shelby and Campbell streets, \$150 00.

Sam to Gerhard Schenck, lot front on north side Chestnut, between Shelby and Campbell streets, \$150 00.

Sam to Gerhard Heinrich Schenck, 20 feet front on south side Laurel, between Clay and Hancock streets, \$97 feet to a 10 foot deep lot, \$700 00.

W. Preston transites to Richard Overman, 25 feet front on north side Chestnut, between Shelby and Campbell streets, \$150 00.

Sam to Gerhard Schenck, 40 feet front on north side Chestnut, between Shelby and Campbell streets, \$150 00.

Sam to Gerhard Schenck, 20 feet front on south side Chestnut, between Shelby and Campbell streets, \$150 00.

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